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VEGETABLE Situation



THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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Approved by
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Principal contributors
Charles W. Porter
Joseph Combs

Commodity Economics Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Based on an estimated 4 percent larger acreage and applying average yields, projected output from 14 summer quarter (July-September) fresh **vegetable crops** would be 2 percent larger than a year ago. Much of the increased acreage comes from delayed spring harvests continuing into the summer quarter. Larger supplies of sweet corn, lettuce, and celery are expected along with more watermelons and cantaloups. Tomato and cabbage crops are projected lower. These estimates do not include the summer onion crop which is substantially larger.

Prices to growers for the summer of 1973 are expected to average well above a year earlier but move down moderately in seasonal fashion from the high levels recorded during May and June.

By late June, the existence of price ceilings on fresh vegetable items had created marketing uncertainty. Some brokers and wholesalers have not been in a position to deliver usual quantities of many fresh vegetables to their regular customers. Under Phase IV controls, announced July 18, higher costs of raw agricultural products can be passed through on a dollar for dollar basis. This action is expected to bring about a more normal pattern of fresh vegetable marketing.

Substantially larger acreages of processing vegetables have been planted this season. Compared with 1972, the area committed to these crops indicates slightly higher percentage increases in the pack of canned items than the increase in the pack of frozen items.

Carryover of frozen items into the 1973/74 season is only moderately larger than the unusually low 1972 figure. The canned vegetable carryover this summer was the smallest in years; the larger packs expected are likely to find a ready market. If disappearance continues heavy into 1973/74, pressure for wholesale price increases will prevail.

Summer **potato** production is forecast 9 percent below a year ago, with both less acreage and lower yields. As a result, potato prices will remain at relatively high levels through at least early September. Stocks of frozen potato products on July 1 were 24 percent lower than a year earlier, and demand will continue strong in the face of relatively high fresh prices. The intended fall acreage reported

last March was up only 1 percent. First estimates of planted acreage will appear in the August Crop Report.

The U.S. **sweetpotato** acreage will be virtually the same as last year. Processing states expect to harvest a larger acreage.

The 1.4 million acres planted to **dry beans** are 1 percent less than last year, but up from earlier

intentions. Recent high prices probably encouraged some additional planting in several major states. Based on yield trends, 1973 production might be 3 percent less than 1972. A crop this size would likely mean continued high prices. Projected **dry pea** production would be slightly larger this year, with 1973 acreage less than 1 percent more than a year ago.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Winter and Spring Review—Higher Prices

Supplies of fresh market vegetables were off slightly in the winter of 1973. Spring availability was also tight with estimated production 5 percent lower than a year ago. The actual estimate may turn out to be even lower as delayed harvests pushed some marketings into the summer quarter. Spring melon shipments ran somewhat below 1972, although supplies increased generously toward the end of June. Higher yields for domestically grown winter vegetables largely offset a large abandonment of acreage, the result of unfavorable weather in major California and Texas areas.

Winter and spring fresh vegetable prices reflected an extremely strong demand in the face of reduced supplies. The index of growers' fresh vegetable prices for the first half of 1973 averaging 38 percent higher than a year before included an unusually sharp jump in onion prices.

For the first 3 months of 1973, total farm value of 13 winter vegetables, omitting onions, came to \$242 million—1 percent below a year earlier. Production volume was 1 percent less too. This means that grower prices averaged roughly the same as a year earlier for these 13 crops.

Tomato prices increased substantially, beginning in January. Strong prices attracted imports throughout winter and spring months—20 percent over the 1972 level. During the winter, U.S. tomato production was down 27 percent with higher yields offsetting slightly the 30 percent decline in acreage. From October 1972 through February 1973, **lettuce** trended somewhat lower in price; then in March nearly trebled the low March 1972 level; and peaked in early June at record prices. By the end of June, with substantially larger supplies from Salinas, prices moved lower. The chief culprit in recent lettuce price action appears to have been week-to-week variation in weather and transport availability. **Onion** supplies were reduced in the November-June season. Although the percentage change in onion wholesale f.o.b. prices from March to April 1973 as reported by

the SRS was not unusual, the magnitude was a \$4.00 jump to \$12.45/50-lb. mesh bag obtained in April. **Cabbage** supplies began to constrict at the end of January and grower prices moved steadily upward, with June 1973 prices 60 percent ahead of 1972. For much of the past 6 months, wholesale f.o.b. **celery** prices averaged substantially lower than 1972, but some strengthening came after mid-May. Smaller acreages, but with larger than normal yields, produced early 1973 quantities about even with 1972. However, by late June, celery supplies tightened and wholesale prices scored sizable week-to-week advances. **Watermelon** imports declined 4 percent and domestic unloads were off by 15 percent compared with 1972. Watermelon wholesale f.o.b. prices in early July were roughly double a year earlier.

Summer Price and Supply Prospects

With summer vegetable acreage 4 percent larger than a year earlier, potential production may be up 2 percent, if yields turn out on a par with recent years. There are some substantial acreage changes this season, with some of these related to delayed spring harvests which are now falling into the summer quarter. For major vegetable crops, larger supplies of sweet corn, lettuce, and celery are expected along with more watermelons and cantaloups. Sharply larger broccoli acreage is available in California; much of this crop will go for freezing. An increase is also expected for peppers, including institutional freezing requirements. There will be slightly smaller crops of cabbage, carrots, and probably moderately less tomatoes, assuming average yields of recent years.

In addition, summer onion acreage is 11 percent more this season, a response to the record prices of recent months. New York lost substantial acreage last year due to storm damage. Abandoned acreage is less a factor this year. States producing storage onions expect to raise 12 percent more acreage. The largest gains are expected in California where processing is important.

Table 1.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Harvested		For harvest 1973	Percent of 1972	1971	1972	Indicated 1973 ¹	Percent of 1972
	1971	1972						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Percent
Winter	177	194	180	93	29	31	31	100
Spring	367	394	369	94	52	54	52	96
Summer ² :								
Snap beans	29	29	30	103	1	1	1	100
Broccoli ³	9	11	14	127	1	1	1	100
Cabbage ³	26	26	25	96	6	6	6	100
Carrots ³	16	16	16	100	5	5	5	100
Cauliflower ³	5	7	9	129	(⁴)	1	1	129
Celery ³	7	6	7	117	3	3	3	100
Sweet corn	109	105	108	103	7	7	7	100
Cucumbers	17	17	16	94	2	(⁴)	2	---
Eggplant	1	1	1	100	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	---
Escarole	1	1	1	100	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	---
Lettuce	53	49	51	104	13	12	12	100
Green Peppers ³	23	22	24	109	2	2	2	100
Spinach	1	1	1	100	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	---
Tomatoes	67	64	64	100	8	8	8	100
Total 14 Vegetables	363	356	369	104	49	48	49	102
Cantaloups	66	61	67	110	8	9	9	100
Honeydews	9	11	11	100	2	2	2	100
Watermelons	163	152	160	105	16	13	14	108
Total melons	238	223	238	107	26	24	25	104
TOTAL VEGETABLES AND MELONS	602	579	607	105	75	72	74	103

¹ Based on average yield per acre. ² July, August and September. ³ Includes fresh market and processing. ⁴ Less than 1.

Fresh vegetable prices received by growers for the summer of 1973 are expected to average well above a year earlier, but move down moderately in seasonal fashion from the high levels of May and June. Lower prices for lettuce and onions will likely contribute to lower vegetable prices.

By late June, existence of price ceilings on fresh vegetable items had created marketing uncertainty. Some brokers and wholesalers had not been in a position to deliver usual quantities of many fresh vegetables to their regular customers. Under phase IV controls announced July 18, higher costs of raw agricultural products can be passed through on a dollar for dollar basis and more supplies should be moving through normal marketing channels.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes—Summer tomato acreage is up slightly but because yields are not expected to equal the high levels of 1972, projected production is down 2 percent.

Reduced U.S. winter output drew a heavy increase in Mexican imports. Excessive rain in South Carolina and Georgia reduced the available supply in June, though in early June Florida shipments were

heavier than a year ago. Weekly domestic shipments have held at about 700-725 carlot equivalents from late May to early July, a rate substantially lower than a year earlier.

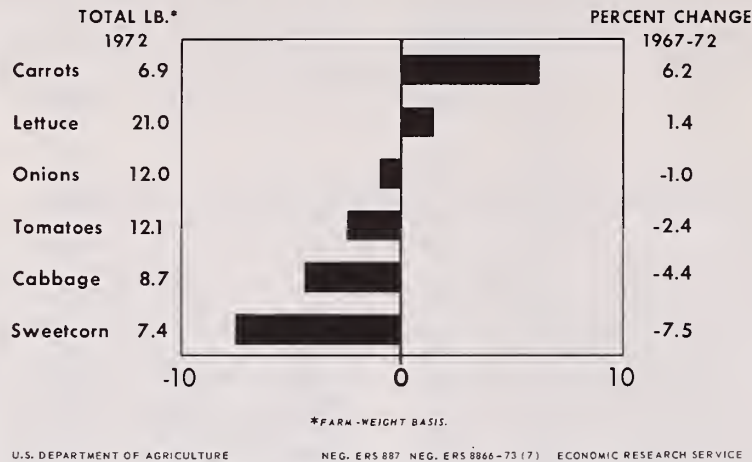
Tomato prices were relatively high during June and early July but some seasonal reductions are likely as increased supplies from several States are expected. Delayed spring planting in many regions has postponed harvest activity by a few days in several States. California, as well as several Midwestern States that cater to local markets, have experienced delays in harvest this season.

Carrots

U.S. acreage for summer harvest is 1 percent more than last year, but a projected production estimate based on yield history would suggest a 2 percent smaller crop. Harvest activity in the important Salinas (California) area picked up in mid-July and supplies from there will be available into September. The California acreage is 4 percent larger this year.

Market prices in mid-July this year for a 48 pound carton of 1 pound film bags moved in the \$4.50-5.00 range at Salinas. The 1973 price is sharply above the week 1972 figure.

CHANGES IN FRESH VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1967-72



Cabbage

Heavy shipments and firm prices for cabbage from New Jersey points marked the first weeks of summer. Except for reduced Upstate New York acreage, the Northeast¹ has a 4 percent larger summer acreage than 1972, enhancing the supply outlook. Greater cabbage availability is expected from North Carolina as well.

However, the cabbage supply outlook among five North Central² states is extremely tight, the result of severe black rot and blackleg infestation in Wisconsin. Badger State summer acreage, much of which is usually contracted for kraut, is only 50 percent of 1972. Michigan has 10 percent less acreage to harvest this summer. Overall, summer production in these areas may be off sharply, assuming normal yields for non-abandoned acreage.

Based on historical projections the national cabbage supply could be off this summer by 3 percent, resulting in firm to higher trade prices. Early July prices for a 1¾ bushel crate from Jersey shipping points were about double a year ago.

Celery

Active trading marked the opening of the summer celery harvest in the Salinas-Watsonville area. Summer prices started off at a high level. Initial and increasing shipments have been commanding \$6.00/crate. Based on yield trends, the overall summer crop is estimated 1 percent above 1972. Additional supplies can be expected at Michigan and

New York shipping points, the result of favorable planting and growing conditions in the last 2 months. However, prices are expected firmer than 1972.

Sweet Corn

A slightly larger sweet corn acreage is available for harvest this summer, and output is projected 5 percent above 1972. Shipments into major markets in early July have been even with 1972. Prospective acreage for summer harvest in the Northeast is 8 percent more than 1972 but essentially represents a return to a more usual harvest level. This year, standing water in fields has diminished output prospects in Michigan and Colorado. Cool temperatures in some areas have delayed growth, but warm July weather moved harvest activity closer to the usual dates. Nationwide, sweet corn wholesale f.o.b. prices can be expected to follow a more or less normal seasonal pattern and decline slightly from May and June levels. Local market influences may vary from this pattern.

Lettuce

Summer lettuce acreage for harvest, 5 percent more than 1972, should produce 12.4 million cwt. if yields follow the historical pattern. Some New England and Michigan areas are delayed this summer, but generally adequate volume is expected from New York, Ohio, and central New Jersey. Shipping from the key Salinas and Santa Maria districts of California will continue seasonally heavy except that a labor dispute temporarily disrupted shipping schedules late in July. With sufficient transportation and an increased harvest tempo, wholesale f.o.b. lettuce prices can be expected to resume more normal

¹ Conn., Mass., N.J., Upstate and Long Island, N.Y., Ohio, Penna.

² Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Wis.

levels but still hold higher than summer prices in 1972. With early summer prices of \$3.00 per standard 24 head crate, lettuce has been finding ready markets. The \$7.00 prices in June were close to a record.

Onions

Prices were at their highest levels in history in late March and April because storage stocks ran out, and the early spring Texas harvest was delayed and reduced by wet weather. These high prices and short supplies brought on an expected summer acreage increase of 11 percent above the storm damaged crop of a year earlier. Acreage in the summer States which store the crop is up 12 percent. This would suggest adequate supplies and substantially lower prices for sales made this coming storage season. California acreage, which is used mostly for processing, accounts for much of this increase.

In the early summer States which were harvesting during early and mid-July estimated production is up only 2 percent over a year ago. A sharply larger acreage in Texas offset some acreage reduction and lighter yields in New Jersey and New Mexico.

Crop condition in the major states producing onions for storage is generally good except for Colorado, where floods delayed crop progress and left thin stands. Warmer weather in late June and early July helped crop development in New York and Michigan. Eastern Oregon has benefitted by warm weather, too. Harvest of California onions for dehydrators in the Desert area was completed by early July. Harvest was underway in the Kern Co. district at that time. Good quality and a larger proportion of medium sizes are expected from the upper San Joaquin district.

Watermelons

Summer production of watermelons will probably turn out larger than 1972 because of delayed spring harvest activity from a moderately larger acreage.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama shipping points report, f.o.b. prices for 16-30 lb. melons in the 3½ - 4 cent per pound range, substantially ahead of 1972. Texas acreage, set one-fourth larger than 1972, should assure steady supplies to markets in States from the Plains eastward, assuming normal yields. However, somewhat later shipping can be expected for the Texas crop. In early July, the 3 cent per pound f.o.b. Texas price was one-third over a year ago. California summer acreage is larger, and the 5 cents per lb. wholesale price is sharply higher than a year ago.

Nationwide, the usual Fourth of July harvest peak for watermelons was not pronounced. Steady volumes have been coming to market later through mid-July, the result of spring rain damage, cool weather, and some late planting in most regions.

However, total expected production in summer 1973 could reach 13.9 million cwt. 5 percent more than 1972.

Cantaloups

Summer acreage of cantaloups is substantially higher in California. The 13 percent larger acreage for summer cantaloups in California now represents almost two-thirds of U.S. acreage. Although yields are not expected to equal last year's, the projected U.S. output of 9.0 million cwt. would represent an increase of 1 percent over 1972.

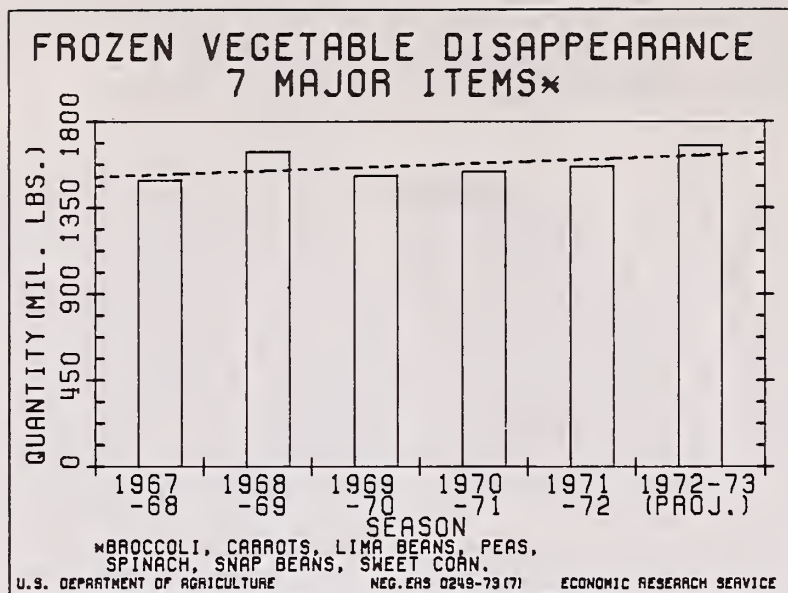
Supplies from the San Joaquin Valley area came on stream in late June and are expected to be plentiful through Labor Day. Mid-July prices, f.o.b. Bakersfield, were at \$7.00-8.00/jumbo crate, even with a year ago. Many regions have reported lagging crop development, although southern Ohio and the Trans-Pecos, Texas areas have made good progress.

The domestic shipping season started about three weeks later this year and quantities moved so far are sharply lower than 1972. Carlot import volume in the spring, despite reduced U.S. supplies did not expand to increase the total supply. Unloads of Mexican origin held even with 1972 levels. As a result, strong prices of \$15.50 per crate of 36 were reported in early May at Texas border points.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

A remarkable feature of the 1972/73 processed vegetable season has been the heavy disappearance of major frozen items. Disappearance of the major canned vegetables, excluding concentrated tomato products, was close to 1971/72 levels. The total supply of frozen vegetables, excluding potato products, was larger due to substantially larger 1972 packs, offsetting a small carryover. On the other hand, the total supply of canned vegetables for 1972/73 was about the same or slightly smaller, (depending on the supplies of concentrated tomato products which are not fully reported). The resulting carryover of most processed items into the 1973/74 season will be substantially lower than the previous year's position.

Early in 1973, wholesale f.o.b. prices for frozen vegetables rose to new, higher levels. Canned vegetables have shown increases in wholesale price, compared with one year ago. However, the rate of price increase for most frozen and canned vegetable items has been well below rates of price increase for other processed food products. The wholesale price index for all processed foods and feeds in June 1973 was 26.9 percent above the year earlier. In the case of processed vegetables (excluding instant mashed potatoes), the wholesale price index in the same period registered a 4.5 percent rise.



1973 Production Prospects Substantially Larger

Larger acreages have been planted for processing vegetables this season. Compared with 1972, the percentage increases in the pack of canned items may be greater than the gain in frozen. Carryover of frozen items into the 1973/74 season is only moderately larger than the unusually low 1972 figure. Even a 6-10 percent gain in this season's pack would still keep upward pressure on processed vegetable prices as disappearance resumes its normal growth.

The canned vegetable carryover was the smallest in years\$ the larger packs expected are likely to find a ready market. If 1973/74 disappearance holds close to 1971/72, then pressure for wholesale price increases will prevail.

Most arrangements to deliver vegetables for

processing this season were drawn prior to Executive Order 11723, establishing the recent "Freeze" and Phase IV of July 18. In most instances, these contracts for raw products were for higher prices than a year earlier. In view of these actions, processors may now pass through any higher raw product costs on a dollar for dollar basis and on September 12, additional increased costs may be passed through to the retail level in a similar manner. Also, in a few instances as with kraut cabbage, there may be less incentive to secure additional supplies this season. Where processor representatives are still negotiating for uncommitted supplies, they can use the CLC margin limitations as an additional price bargaining "lever". Growers, on the other hand, will show reluctance to settle with processors if a seasonal CLC ceiling suggests "losses" to them.

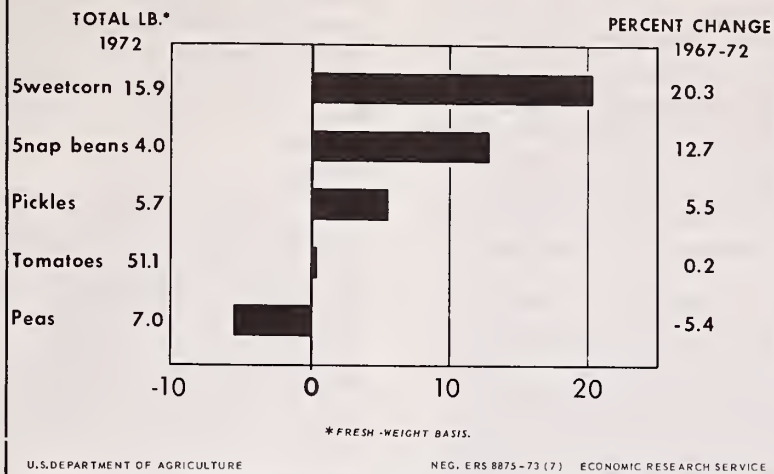
Table 2.—Vegetables for processing: Acreage and production, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	Indicated 1973
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	251	279	321	597	613	n. a.
Green peas	383	378	410	520	512	493
Spinach (winter & spring)	22	24	23	160	162	n. a.
Green lima beans	74	77	84	81	91	n. a.
Beets	14	15	18	190	164	n. a.
Sweet corn	444	470	482	2,047	2,114	n. a.
Cucumbers for pickles	133	134	132	563	571	n. a.
Tomatoes	257	273	300	5,516	5,805	n. a.
Total - 8 vegetables ¹	1,578	1,650	1,770	9,674	10,032	n. a.

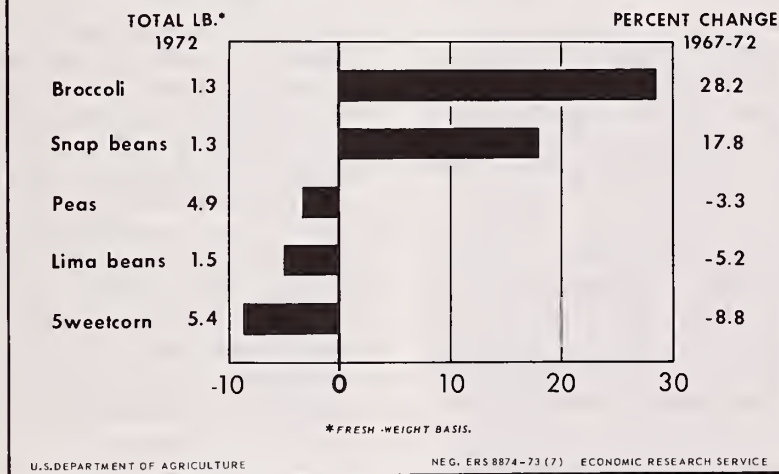
¹ May not add to total due to rounding. n.a. - not available.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1973.

CHANGES IN CANNED VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1967-72



CHANGES IN FROZEN VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1967-72



Snap Beans

Planted acreage of snap beans, 321,000 acres, is up 15 percent this year. Expected 1973 production more than one-fifth above 1972 will see roughly equal increases in use by canners and by freezers. This sizable acreage increase should allow the trade to re-establish stocks of canned styles, assuming disappearance at recent rates. The larger frozen bean pack is planned to meet the expanding demand for this vegetable.

Stocks of canned green and wax beans on July 1 were the lowest in 20 years. Total movement, while slightly lower than last year, continued strong in view of a 7 percent 1972/73 supply reduction. Prices for all canned sizes and styles have been consistently

strong, moderately to sharply higher than 1972. Only a record pack would re-establish supplies at the 1971 level of 61.5 million cases (24/303 basis). In 1968 there was a total supply of 66.0 million cases, an abnormally large quantity for that time.

A fourth of the total processing snap bean acreage is expected to be used for freezing—unchanged from a year earlier. This year stocks of frozen snap beans were substantially larger than the small supply on hand June 1, 1972, but well below other recent years. The larger total supply of frozen beans supported record movement this season. Depleted canned stocks probably encouraged additional frozen demand. Acreage of beans for freezing is 18 percent larger than a year earlier.

Lima Beans

Total stocks of **frozen** Fordhook and baby limas July 1 were 6 percent smaller than the reduced stocks on hand a year earlier. These July 1 stocks were less than half as large as in 1969 or 1970 when the industry was working to remove burdensome supplies. Baby limas are in especially short supply, despite a larger 1972 pack. Disappearance of both Fordhooks and babies has been heavy, and prices have risen substantially since the first of this year.

May 1 **canners** stocks of lima beans were already smaller than the August carryover of a year ago. Due to a reduced supply, total movement of canned limas has been smaller than a year ago, but more than four-fifths of the available supply was shipped by May 1. This compares with two-thirds of the supply moved the same date a year ago, attesting once more to the strength of trade demand for vegetables this year.

The pack from a larger acreage of limas for canning and freezing will find ready outlets in the 1973/74 season. Acreage of limas for freezing is 9 percent larger than last year while canning acreage is 7 percent more.

Peas

June 1 carryover stocks of **canned** peas were the lowest in years even though the total supply was slightly larger than the previous pack season. Strong demand for all canned vegetables managed to perk up movement of this item, which has lagged for the past several seasons. Production for freezing and canning was off 4 percent.

With June carryover stocks of **frozen** peas the smallest since the mid 1950's, the trade normally would be eagerly awaiting the new pack. But the industry had been keeping a generally steady price level up to the time of the price control regulations of mid-June. This action may have nipped the prospect of a price rise for this summer. A 9 percent larger acreage for freezing was planned in order to return supplies to higher and more normal levels, but dry weather cut yields especially in the Pacific Northwest. As a result, the 1973 pack will be smaller than a year ago. July 1 stocks, reflecting some packing activity, tend to confirm this observation. Buyers will likely shift to other vegetables which promise to be more plentiful.

Sweet Corn

Canners stocks on May 1 were the smallest since 1968, and sharply lower than 1972. Some styles and can sizes have been reported in short supply, especially cream style in consumer sizes. Disappearance has been heavy this season though not a record. A 7 percent larger canning acreage is planted this season which can be expected to provide

a generally adequate supply, assuming normal yields.

Stocks of **frozen** sweet corn on July 1 were substantially larger than the unusually low inventories last year, but well below other recent seasons. Stocks of cob corn are relatively more generous, and some "promotional" special prices have appeared for both types of pack in past months—one of the few in the processed vegetable industry.

Acreage planted for freezing is up 7 percent this year, because the industry regards corn as one of the most popular frozen vegetables. For the first time, sweet corn disappearance exceeded frozen peas, heretofore the leading frozen item after potatoes. Total frozen corn disappearance in 1972/73 will be record large, and prospects for another record in 1973/74 seem likely if yields are average.

Tomatoes

A substantially larger acreage and production of tomatoes is expected from California this season. With that State expected to provide 75-80 percent of the U.S. supply, the pack of most tomato items should prove adequate for trade demand. The U.S. planted acreage is 10 percent larger this year.

Stocks of canned tomatoes on April 1 were moderately larger than a year earlier, but sharply less than other recent years. As a result of strong trade demand, prices for peeled tomatoes strengthened in late May and June. A moderately larger pack will be required to maintain an adequate supply for the new marketing season. Tomato juice stocks currently are very limited, the result of a light 1972 pack. By the end of May, several packers had withdrawn from the market, and others had their packs fully committed. The July 1 carryover will be the smallest since the early 1950's. A much larger share of the tomato crop will be required for juice if stocks are to be adequate in 1973/74. Concentrated tomato products—catsup, paste, sauce, and puree—are in generally short supply as well. Substantially larger packs will be required to maintain the normal flow of product in 1973/74.

With a strong domestic demand for tomato products, total imports the first 10 months of the 1972/73 season have been well above a year earlier. Although canned tomato imports were off 7 percent, paste imports were up 25 percent.

Broccoli

Frozen broccoli disappearance in the 1972/73 season increased by one-third over the previous season. The solid advance in market acceptance of all styles of broccoli maintained wholesale prices into mid-1973 at levels moderately higher than a year ago. The 1973/74 total supply of broccoli is expected to

increase from the supply point reached in 1972/73. Freezers' and distributors' stocks of frozen broccoli on July 1 were 35 percent below 1972. A sizable increase in pack of all styles could temporarily blunt upward price pressures. However, the 1973 pack may provide an adequate base for continued and increased disappearance of this popular frozen vegetable.

Beets

Not since the Korean Conflict has the carryover position of canned beets been as low as the July 1 point this year. Prices, moving upward moderately for the 1972/73 season, lowered total disappearance only slightly. A 21 percent greater acreage of beets has been planted in 1973. The 1973 pack is expected to be sharply higher than last year, due in large measure to the re-establishment of production in New York which was affected in 1972 by Hurricane Agnes. However, supplies are expected roughly one-third below 1968-69 levels. Sustained disappearance in recently observed quantities could thus form moderate price increases in the 1973/74 season.

Sauerkraut

Disappearance of sauerkraut declined substantially during the 1972/73 season. Cannery stocks on July 1 were at an unusual 30-year low. Rapid depletion of kraut stocks and anticipation of a one-third gain in this year's pack failed to diminish the dramatic price rise during 1972/73 in all can sizes and varieties. Wholesale f.o.b. prices in early summer 1973 were at least 20-25 percent above the year before. However, slight downward adjustment in wholesale price will likely occur if the expected one-fourth gain in total supply for the 1973/74 season is matched by a return to the 1971 and 1972 disappearance level. Contract tonnage is up 39 percent this season.

Spinach

Frozen spinach carryover into the 1973/74 season is 29.6 million pounds, 12 percent above last year's position. Disappearance of frozen spinach in 1972/73 was only slightly ahead of the previous season. Wholesale f.o.b. prices for retail and institutional sizes are roughly 20 percent above 1972, despite 14 percent larger July 1 stocks. Growth in disappearance of frozen spinach may be tempered by price increases already announced. The combined winter and spring acreage is moderately larger this season.

Cannery spinach stocks on March 1 were more than a fourth larger than last season, but well below other recent pack years. Wholesale prices in July ranged from the same as a year earlier in the East to moderately higher in California.

Total winter and spring production is 5 percent above 1972.

Cucumbers for Pickles

A trade source estimates that as of April 1 pickle stocks were only slightly larger than last season, but well below 1970 or 1971. Preliminary acreage of pickling cucumbers is 2 percent less than a year ago. The important spring and summer crops in the western and southern regions are smaller than last year, but larger acreage will be coming from the Great Lakes States.

Other Processed Vegetables

Inventories of frozen asparagus on July 1 were 6 percent less than a year ago. The 1972/73 disappearance of frozen asparagus rebounded from the low of 22 million pounds in 1971/72. Existing acreage suggests about the same availability of asparagus for canning and freezing in 1973. The projected carryover of frozen carrots, is estimated roughly a tenth larger than the small quantity on hand the same date a year ago. Trade sources indicate that the California pack is off to a slower start this season. A continuing stable pattern of disappearance, roughly 165 million lbs. annually has marked the frozen carrot industry in recent years.

Disappearance of frozen cauliflower in 1972/73 registered a one-third jump over the preceding season. The increased pack of retail sizes (chiefly 10-ounce containers) accounted for over 85 percent of the sizable year-to-year growth of this item. Frozen cauliflower has faced no difficulty in finding ready markets this season, with wholesale f.o.b. case price (24/10-ounce PKG) about 8-10 percent higher than a year ago. The acreage of summer cauliflower for both fresh market and processing use is 35 percent larger this year.

Rapid growth in market acceptance of breaded onion rings took place in the 1972/73 season. Estimated disappearance was 60-70 percent above the year before. Additional disappearance of onion items will assure firm wholesale prices in the 1973/74 season. Much of this gain can be attributed to vigorous trade promotion efforts and increased availability in new markets including away-from-home eating places.

POTATOES

Near Record Grower Prices

All varieties of potatoes have commanded near record wholesale f.o.b. prices this season, 2 to 4 times the severely depressed 1972 levels. The U.S. average price the second quarter of this year was \$4.93/cwt. compared with \$2.05 a year earlier. Maine has fared

well, with round white prices to growers nearly 20 percent above the 1965 record high, and triple the 1972 low. In the 8 Eastern states, potato stocks dropped to new lows in March and April, a third below corresponding 1972 figures. Extremely strong prices have undoubtedly hastened trade movement. Idaho grower prices, running twice the year-earlier level, were \$3.15/cwt. in April and \$3.35/cwt. in May.

In the San Luis Valley (Colorado) winter prices for red McClures opened at twice the 1972 level and moved through the spring to a record \$700-8.00/cwt. Quantities available from most winter and spring points were only slightly greater than the similar 1972 period. Florida varieties were priced at 75-100 percent higher than in 1972. Moderate production accompanied by limited storage stocks, brought record high \$8.00-9.00/cwt. prices in May and June for South Alabama potatoes and produced solid grower revenues. Kern District (California) marketing of long white potatoes began early this season with prices opening at double 1972 opening prices. From the same area, brisk trade demand pushed round red prices to three times 1972 levels. Eastern North Carolina potato growers have moved supplies quickly, responding to a \$9.00/cwt. price, well above the 1971 f.o.b. price of \$2.50/cwt. and the 1972 price slightly less than \$4.00.

Summer Production Substantially Less

Summer potato production of 21.7 million cwt. is 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Both acreage and yield are less this year. Prospects are mixed in the leading summer states as smaller crops are due in Virginia, Texas, New Jersey, and Michigan. Larger crops are expected in Minnesota and Delaware. The harvest sequence of both spring and summer crops has been delayed, thus tending to accentuate the short supply position of this leading vegetable crop.

At this time there are no acreage or production estimates for the fall crop which accounts for more than three-fourths of the annual output. The first report on planted acreage will be made August 9, with the first production estimate in October. Early intentions-to-plant reports suggested only a 1 percent increase in 1973 acreage. This may turn out to be low in view of the high prices which have prevailed since March 1, the date to which the intention report applied.

The June U.S. average price of \$6.18/cwt. was the highest since World War I, and the average price for the 1972/73 market season will likely turn out to be the second highest of recent record. Potato prices will continue seasonally high through to early September, reflecting the light summer crops. Growing conditions in Maine have been poor through the month of July. Fresh market prices for Eastern areas may open at levels sharply above a year earlier. In the Pacific Northwest, where growing conditions

have been better for the increased acreage, prices may also be above a year ago, but not to the same extent as in the East.

Frozen potato stocks have been running below year-earlier levels since the late winter months. Stocks of frozen french fries on July 1 were 24 percent less than 1972, reflecting strong retail demand, encouraged at least in part by high prices for table stock. This strong demand is expected to continue, and processors would normally be building inventories to meet any increased market requirement. However, the conditions of price regulation could alter industry plans. Processors have already contracted for substantial quantities of raw product at higher prices than last year, and normally they could be expected to negotiate for additional supplies after the fall harvest. With margin restrictions and differing competitive conditions the industry may have lost some of its usual incentive to pack up to expected trade needs.

MUSHROOMS

Based on market movement and usual indicators, the 1972/73 season which ended on July 1 again set a new production record. In 1971/72, the 231-million pound crop was valued at \$107 million. Comparable data for the most recent season will become available in late August.

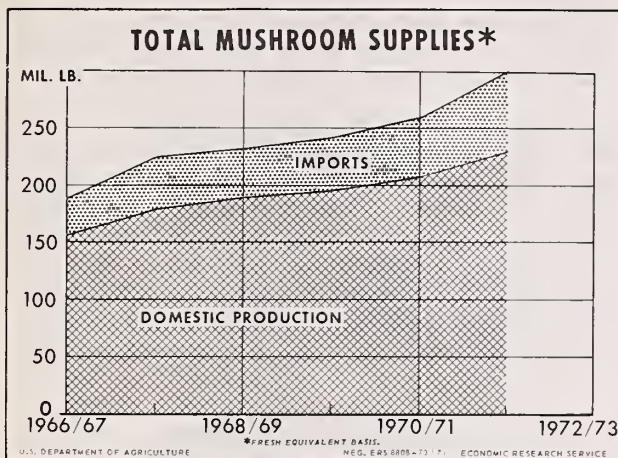
In the past seasons, lower prices were caused by increased domestic marketings and substantially larger imports of canned mushrooms. From July 1972 through May 1973, imports of canned mushrooms reached 43 million pounds' compared with 34 million in the comparable period a year ago. Most of these shipments came from Taiwan, as usual, but larger quantities have been coming from South Korea. During March, April, and May, imports lagged a year earlier, but were substantial nonetheless.

The recently released Tariff Commission Report did not recommend canned import restrictions at this time. The domestic industry had requested that agreements be negotiated under Sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 with Taiwan and other nations to obtain agreements to restrict the flow of imports to this country.

With an expected larger domestic crop in the season recently ended, grower prices for fresh stock averaged moderately lower than the record prices of 1971/72. Prices to growers for processing mushrooms averaged less than a year earlier as well. For the 1972/73 season, the reported range for clean-cut stock was 35-42¢ lb. compared with 41-48¢ a year earlier. With larger supplies to draw on, stocks of domestic pack canned mushrooms are the highest on record.

Despite labor problems in the fresh sector and product recalls in the processed market, the demand

for mushrooms continues fairly strong, and the 1972/73 season will probably show record movement to both fresh and canned outlets. Air shipments of fresh mushrooms from Philadelphia were more than double the quantity shipped in either of the two previous seasons. Domestic processing activity is at a seasonal low, but with heavy stocks on hand, wholesale prices for the domestic pack weakened in early July.



SWEETPOTATOES

Monthly grower prices for sweetpotatoes through the 1972/73 season averaged 10 to 20 percent higher than a year earlier, even with a 6 percent larger crop to move. One reason was the strong demand for all foods that has prevailed in recent months. Processors gave an added dimension to this demand.

Movement of canned sweetpotatoes has been heavy this past season—roughly equaling a year earlier. As a result, canners' stocks of 1.7 million cases on May 1 were only about three-fourths as large as a year before. Again, a limited pack of 7 million lbs. of sweets was frozen in 1972, mostly for institutional use.

1973 Prospects

The first production estimate for 1973 will be made on August 9, but the U.S. acreage for harvest is virtually the same as a year earlier. In Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, where processing is important, larger acreages have been planted. More acreage is due in California as well. Acreage in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia is off this year. Processor demand for 1973 is expected to be heavy enough to lend considerable strength to the market this season.

Table 3.—Sweetpotatoes: Acreage by States, United States

State and area	1971	1972	Indicated 1973 ¹	1973 as percentage of 1972
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
New Jersey	1.5	1.5	1.4	93
Maryland	2.2	2.2	2.2	100
Virginia	7.0	6.8	7.1	104
Central Atlantic	10.7	10.5	10.7	102
North Carolina	23.0	24.0	25.0	104
South Carolina	2.0	2.0	2.3	115
Georgia	7.8	8.0	7.5	94
Lower Atlantic	32.8	34.0	34.8	98
Tennessee	2.3	2.3	2.4	104
Alabama	5.0	4.8	4.5	94
Mississippi	10.0	10.0	9.5	95
Arkansas	1.6	1.5	1.5	100
Louisiana	35.0	33.0	35.0	106
Texas	10.5	12.5	9.5	76
Central	64.4	64.1	62.4	97
California	5.7	5.8	6.4	110
United States	113.6	114.4	114.3	100

¹ Indicated as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1973.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Unusually Strong Demand

Spurred by dollar devaluation and short world supplies, export demand for beans this spring moved sharply ahead of a year ago. As a result, the U.S. average price for June zoomed to \$15.10/cwt., an all-time record. World output, 117 million cwt. in 1972, was moderately less than in 1970 or 1971. Domestic demand has picked up considerably in recent weeks. This increased domestic movement probably results from the strong demand for lower-cost protein foods. Domestic per capita consumption in calendar 1972 has been tentatively estimated at 6.2 lbs., slightly more than a year ago, but below the levels of the 1960's. Exports from the 1972 crop moved up to 3.0 million cwt., against movement of 2.5 million cwt. between Sept. 1, 1971, to June 1, 1972. Heavy shipments to Europe during April and May and inquiries from Latin America continue to exert upward pressure on prices.

With a moderately larger total supply to move, grower prices from September 1972 to April 1973 ran substantially below corresponding months a year earlier. Then in May the price situation reversed itself, and by June, prices reached the previously quoted all-time record. Much of this recent price rise can be attributed to heavy demand for Michigan pea beans, shipped in large quantities to the United Kingdom after the usual Canadian sources of supply had sold. Red Kidney, great northern, and lima prices were at high levels, too. Even the relatively plentiful pintos have followed the upward price movement, and remaining supplies are valued at levels close to a year earlier. Bean prices can be expected to hold at high levels the balance of this marketing season, and the acreage situation for 1973 suggests near-record prices can also be expected into most, if not all, the 1973/74 season.

Government Program Activity

Purchases of dry beans for distribution to the needy and for school lunches totaled 805,000 cwt. in fiscal year 1973. This figure was 14 percent more than the year before.

The level of farm loan activity this past season was small—947,000 cwt. compared with 813,000 cwt. from the 1971 crop. All the 1972 crop was redeemed.

1972/73 Prospects

Despite record high prices, the first estimate of acreage for 1973 harvest was 1 percent less than 1972. With yields on trends, U.S. production would total

17.5 million cwt., compared with 18 million cwt. in 1972. The estimated 1.4 million acres for harvest were above farmers' earlier intentions. This was noticeable in Michigan, the leading bean producer, where it was earlier thought that competition from other crops would seriously cut into 1973 dry bean planting. Nonetheless, Michigan planted acreage is 4 percent less than last year, but 6 percent more than 1971. High prices have probably encouraged additional Great Northern bean plantings in Nebraska and Western states.

There have been some slight increases for limas and other classes grown in California. Colorado planted bean acreage is up 2 percent this season.

Frost damage to early planted fields in the Rocky Mountain States necessitated replanting in a few instances. Unseasonably wet weather in western Colorado delayed planting. Idaho beans suffered some frost damage; Washington has been dry, necessitating extensive irrigation, but the dry bean crop there is in good condition. In California, conditions for double cropping after small grains are not favorable due to the late harvest of fall grains.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

The 1972 crop of dry peas was one of the smallest in years, and barely more than half the large 1971 tonnage. With strong export demand and renewed interest from domestic sources, prices received by growers shot up to \$9.44/cwt. in June. This compares with \$3.59/cwt. for the same month a year earlier. From September 1 through June 1, 235 million cwt. moved into the export trade, a figure larger than the 1972 crop. This compares with 279 million cwt. shipped the previous season when the crop was nearly twice as large.

With smaller supplies, Government purchase activity was lighter this past season, 4.9 million lbs., against 5.3 million lbs. in fiscal year 1972.

Current Situation

Acreage for the 1973 harvest is estimated at 136,400 acres, about the same as 1972. With average yields, the output would be 2.2 million cwt., 1 percent more than a year earlier. Early crop prospects have been reduced by dry weather in the important Palouse area of Washington and Idaho. In addition, high prices for protein feed may encourage the feeding of winter peas to livestock. The 1973 price situation remains bullish, as export prospects appear to be good at this time. Dry peas are not on the schedule of commodities subject to export control.

Table 4.—Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1960 to date

Period	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh ¹	Processed ²			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1947-49	199.7	120.5	79.2	72.6	6.6	60.3	39.7	36.4	3.3
1957-59	199.8	104.2	95.6	81.1	14.5	52.2	47.8	40.6	7.3
Year									
1960	202.3	105.7	96.6	81.7	14.9	52.2	47.8	40.4	7.4
1961	199.8	103.7	96.1	81.3	14.8	51.9	48.1	40.7	7.4
1962	201.0	101.3	99.7	83.7	16.0	50.4	49.6	41.6	8.0
1963	201.5	101.2	100.3	84.9	15.4	50.2	49.8	42.1	7.6
1964	198.4	98.5	99.9	83.7	16.2	49.6	50.4	42.2	8.2
1965	200.9	98.3	102.6	85.2	17.4	48.9	51.1	42.4	8.7
1966	201.5	95.9	105.6	86.7	18.9	47.6	52.4	43.0	9.4
1967	209.4	98.2	111.2	91.3	19.9	46.9	53.1	43.6	9.5
1968	214.9	101.2	113.7	92.7	21.0	47.1	52.9	43.1	9.8
1969	212.1	97.9	114.2	94.9	19.3	46.2	53.8	44.7	9.1
1970	213.1	98.5	114.6	94.0	20.6	46.2	53.8	44.1	9.7
1971	213.1	99.2	113.9	93.7	20.2	46.6	53.4	44.0	9.5
1972 ³	214.4	98.1	116.3	95.7	20.6	45.8	54.2	44.6	9.6

¹ Excluding melons. ² Data includes pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups. ³ Preliminary.

Table 5.—Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables¹
United States, calendar years 1957-72

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis															
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ²
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus																
Fresh .....	.80	.80	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60	.50	.60	.40	.40	.50	.40	.50	.50	.50
Canned	1.00	.98	.97	.88	.92	.96	.83	.88	.90	.83	.80	.87	.83	.81	.73	.69
Frozen .....	.31	.29	.38	.40	.30	.34	.30	.33	.28	.30	.32	.30	.28	.28	.24	.19
Beans, lima ³																
Fresh .....	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Canned .....	.69	.61	.60	.57	.56	.55	.55	.52	.43	.31	.43	.46	.52	.54	.50	.44
Frozen	1.59	1.58	1.51	1.57	1.45	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.53	1.56	1.33	1.50	1.35	1.45
Beans, snap																
Fresh	2.90	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.70
Canned	2.82	3.03	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.17	3.06	3.27	3.31	3.50	3.54	3.76	3.91	3.98	4.01	3.99
Frozen .....	.91	.97	.98	.92	.87	.97	1.04	.99	1.07	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.24	1.22	1.26
Broccoli																
Fresh .....	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.40	.40	.40
Frozen .....	.67	.74	.78	.84	.78	.83	.79	.88	.90	.95	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.19	1.32
Cabbage																
Fresh	10.90	10.80	10.10	10.30	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.50	8.90	8.90	9.10	9.30	9.00	8.70	9.20	8.70
Canned ⁴	2.14	2.34	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.17	1.96	2.23	2.21	2.23	2.56	2.30	2.37	2.47	2.18
Corn ⁵																
Fresh	7.70	8.40	8.80	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.80	8.10	7.40	8.00	7.80	7.20	7.20	7.40	7.40
Canned	13.51	13.47	12.68	13.20	12.32	13.64	13.78	13.85	13.54	12.95	13.22	14.19	15.08	14.66	15.18	15.91
Frozen	2.41	2.77	2.68	2.49	2.69	3.22	3.31	.17	.33	.35	.39	.43	.53	.67	.73	.96
Cucumbers																
Fresh	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.90	3.00	2.80	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.10	2.90	3.10	3.20	3.10	3.30
Canned ⁶	3.87	4.04	3.96	3.78	3.99	4.41	4.40	4.61	4.62	4.95	5.42	5.74	5.76	5.50	5.69	5.72
Peas, green ³																
Fresh .....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.20	.30	.20	.20	.10	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Canned	8.23	8.16	8.57	7.76	7.85	7.39	7.40	7.38	7.44	7.58	7.39	7.56	7.49	7.06	6.86	6.99
Frozen	4.42	4.57	4.45	4.83	4.50	5.03	4.87	4.91	5.40	5.58	5.10	5.66	4.86	5.05	4.92	4.93
Spinach																
Fresh	1.00	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.40	.30	.50	.50
Canned .....	.80	.84	.85	.78	.71	.79	.70	.63	.64	.55	.57	.65	.47	.62	.58	.56
Frozen .....	.91	.93	1.01	.88	.89	.85	.83	.88	.89	.98	1.00	1.00	.96	.97	1.04	1.03
Tomatoes																
Fresh	12.60	11.90	12.80	12.60	12.60	12.70	12.00	12.20	12.00	12.40	12.40	11.90	11.70	12.20	11.40	12.10
Canned ⁷	41.71	42.34	42.80	43.69	44.25	44.97	46.46	44.98	45.91	47.59	51.00	50.42	51.30	51.30	50.46	51.12

¹ Data for processed vegetables exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned wholesale mixtures such as peas and carrots and succotash. ² Preliminary. ³ "in pod" basis. ⁴ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ⁵ "On-cob" basis. ⁶ Pickles, canned and bulk. ⁷ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Table 6.—Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and 1962 to date¹

Period	Vegetables													
	Leafy, green and yellow													
	Tomatoes	Arti- chokes	Aspar- agus	Lima beans (un- shelled)	Snap beans	Broc- coli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (un- shelled)	Peppers	Spinach
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947-49 ...	13.8	.2	1.0	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.1	8.8	.2	18.6	.9	2.1	1.9
1957-59 ...	12.4	.2	.8	.3	2.7	.4	.1	10.6	7.3	.2	20.3	.3	2.2	1.0
Year														
1962	12.7	.2	.6	.3	2.3	.3	.1	9.8	7.0	.1	20.5	.3	2.3	.7
1963	12.0	.3	.6	.3	2.2	.4	.1	9.7	7.3	.1	21.0	.2	2.5	.7
1964	12.2	.3	.5	.3	2.1	.3	.1	9.5	6.9	.1	21.4	.3	2.3	.6
1965	12.0	.3	.6	.3	2.0	.3	.1	8.9	7.0	.1	21.7	.2	2.3	.6
1966	12.4	.3	.4	.3	1.9	.3	(³)	8.9	6.4	.1	21.6	.2	2.4	.6
1967	12.4	.4	.4	.3	2.0	.3	.1	9.1	6.5	.1	22.1	.1	2.6	.6
1968	11.9	.3	.5	(³)	1.9	.4	(³)	9.3	7.5	(³)	22.5	(³)	2.8	.6
1969	11.7	.3	.4	(³)	1.8	.3	(³)	9.0	6.8	(³)	22.1	(³)	2.6	.4
1970	12.2	.3	.5	(³)	1.7	.4	(³)	8.7	6.6	(³)	22.8	(³)	2.4	.3
1971	12.0	.3	.5	(³)	1.7	.3	(³)	8.8	7.3	(³)	22.9	(³)	2.6	.5
1972 ⁴ ...	11.4	.4	.4	(³)	1.6	.4	(³)	9.1	7.2	(³)	23.2	(³)	2.5	.5
														4.7
														50.1
	Vegetables													
	Other													
	Beets	Cauli- flower ⁵	Celery	Corn	Cucum- bers	Egg- plant	Garlic	Onions and ⁶ shallots	Minor	Total	Total vege- tables	Water- melons	Canta- loups	Total melons
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947-49 ...	1.3	3.3	8.2	8.0	2.6	.4	.2	12.0	8.8	44.8	120.5	17.8	9.6	27.4
1957-59 ...	.7	1.3	8.0	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	104.1	16.9	8.2	25.1
Year														
1962 ....	.6	1.2	7.2	8.3	2.8	.4	.2	11.7	6.4	38.8	101.3	14.6	8.5	23.1
1963 ....	.5	1.1	6.9	8.2	3.1	.4	.3	11.9	6.0	38.4	101.2	15.9	8.7	24.6
1964 ....	.5	1.0	6.8	7.8	3.0	.4	.4	11.4	5.9	37.2	98.5	14.8	8.2	23.0
1965 ....	.5	1.0	6.7	8.1	3.1	.4	.4	11.4	5.7	37.3	98.3	15.7	7.9	23.6
1966 ....	.4	1.0	6.9	7.4	3.0	.4	.3	11.5	5.2	36.1	95.9	14.8	7.3	22.1
1967 ....	.4	1.0	6.8	8.0	3.1	.4	.4	12.1	6.8	37.6	98.2	14.2	8.1	22.3
1968	(³)	1.0	7.2	7.8	2.9	.4	.5	11.9	6.3	38.0	101.2	14.5	8.6	23.1
1969	(³)	.9	7.2	7.2	3.1	.4	.5	12.4	6.1	37.8	97.9	13.7	9.0	22.7
1970	(³)	.8	7.1	7.2	3.2	.4	.5	12.4	6.0	37.6	98.5	14.4	8.9	23.3
1971	(³)	.8	6.9	7.6	3.3	.5	.4	11.4	5.4	36.4	98.1	13.1	8.6	21.7
1972 ⁴ ...	(³)	.8	7.3	7.5	3.1	.4	.3	12.2	5.8	37.7	99.2	14.1	8.5	22.6
														121.8
														121.8

¹ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. ² Less than 0.05 pound. ³ Included in minor vegetables. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. ⁶ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year through 1958; 1959 through 1967 less than 0.05 pound; since 1968, included in minor vegetables.

Table 7.—Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1962 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables						Tomato products					Other vegetables							
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and Chilli-sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices ²	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet-potatoes	Other ³	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947-49 .	.6	.4	2.8	.4	5.7	.6	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.8	.4	1.4	39.1
1957-59 .	.8	.4	4.1	.5	4.8	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	5.0	1.4	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	44.8
Year																			
1962 ..	.8	.4	4.5	.6	4.1	.6	1.0	4.6	4.1	⁴ 3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	5.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	46.9
1963 ..	.7	.4	4.4	.6	4.1	.5	.9	4.6	4.3	⁴ 4.0	.8	5.4	1.5	5.6	5.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	47.5
1964 ..	.7	.4	4.8	.6	4.1	.6	.8	4.4	4.6	⁴ 3.9	.8	4.5	1.4	5.6	5.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	46.4
1965 ..	.8	.3	4.8	.6	4.1	.5	.8	4.5	5.0	⁴ 3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	6.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	49.4
1966 ..	.7	.2	5.1	.7	4.2	.5	.7	4.6	4.8	⁴ 4.2	1.0	4.4	1.4	5.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	49.0
1967 ..	.7	.4	5.1	.7	4.1	.5	.7	4.6	4.7	⁴ 5.0	1.0	4.2	1.4	5.4	7.3	1.4	1.1	2.3	50.6
1968 ..	.7	.3	5.5	.6	4.2	.6	.8	4.9	9.8		1.1	4.0	1.3	5.8	7.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	52.3
1969 ..	.7	.4	5.7	.6	4.1	.5	.6	4.9	10.1		1.0	4.1	1.5	6.1	7.7	1.4	1.5	2.8	53.7
1970 ..	.7	.4	5.8	.6	3.9	.5	.8	4.8	10.1		1.0	4.1	1.5	5.9	7.4	1.5	1.2	2.8	52.9
1971 ..	.6	.4	5.9	.6	3.8	.5	.7	4.9	9.9		1.0	3.9	1.4	6.2	7.7	1.5	1.2	2.9	53.1
1972 ⁶ .	.6	.3	5.8	.7	3.9	.6	.7	5.0	10.1		1.0	3.8	1.6	6.4	7.7	1.4	1.1	3.1	53.8

¹ Excludes soups and baby food. Civilian consumption only. ² Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. ³ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimentos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. ⁴ Estimated. ⁵ Estimate combines paste, sauce, catsup and chili sauce. ⁶ Preliminary.

Table 8.—Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1960 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables										Other vegetables				Potato products	Total ³	
	Aspara- gus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pump- kin and squash	Broc- coli	Brus- sels sprouts	Spinach	Other 2	Cauli- flower	Corn, cut basis	Succo- tash			Onions	Rhu- barb
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947-49 .	.13	.28	.42	.07	.82	.05	.05	.16	.08	.27	.10	.08	.23	.04	(⁴)	.04	.04
1957-59 .	.17	.78	.71	.26	1.61	.12	.10	.55	.19	.57	.61	.17	.65	.06	(⁴)	.03	1.57
Year																	8.15
1962 ..	.18	.81	.71	.39	1.84	(⁴)	.07	.62	.20	.56	.97	.22	.85	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	3.82
1963 ..	.16	.87	.70	.34	1.78	(⁴)	.06	.60	.20	.57	.80	.19	.88	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	4.43
1964 ..	.17	.84	.72	.42	1.81	(⁴)	.07	.66	.22	.62	.88	.20	.97	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	5.86
1965 ..	.15	.91	.69	.51	1.98	(⁴)	.07	.68	.22	.62	.89	.20	1.13	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	5.72
1966 ..	.16	1.06	.70	.55	2.05	(⁴)	.10	.71	.20	.68	1.08	.25	1.26	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	6.93
1967 ..	.17	.90	.73	.66	1.88	(⁴)	.10	.77	.20	.70	1.07	.25	1.60	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	7.58
1968 ..	.16	1.00	.74	.72	2.08	(⁴)	.12	.79	.18	.70	1.24	.26	1.59	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	8.54
1969 ..	.15	.96	.63	.72	1.78	(⁴)	.13	.84	.23	.67	1.21	.30	1.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	9.84
1970 ..	.14	1.05	.71	.77	1.86	(⁴)	.13	.82	.22	.68	1.31	.30	1.61	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	11.11
1971 ..	.12	1.04	.64	.74	1.81	(⁴)	.14	.90	.22	.73	1.52	.35	1.47	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	12.12
1972 ⁵ ..	.10	1.07	.69	.79	1.81	(⁴)	.14	.99	.20	.72	1.66	.35	1.46	(⁴)	(⁴)	.06	12.75
																	22.79

¹ Civilian consumption only. ² Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens. ³ Computed from unrounded data. ⁴ Included with "other". ⁵ Preliminary.

Table 9.—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1973	1971	1972 ¹	Indicated 1973	1971	1972 ¹	Indicated 1973
	1971	1972 ¹							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
Winter	18.0	15.4	13.6	172	151	183	3.1	2.3	2.5
Spring	107.3	96.0	98.0	220	219	219	23.7	21.0	21.5
Summer	145.8	130.9	124.4	178	182	175	25.9	23.8	21.7
Total with production to date .	271.1	242.3	236.0	570	552	577	52.7	47.1	45.7

¹ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.—Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1972 and 1973

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday					
			1972			1973		
			June 27	July 4	July 11	June 26	July 3	July 10
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Beans, snap, green	New Jersey	Bu. basket	7.00	8.50	7.00	10.50	10.50	7.50
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crt. & ctn.	6.00	5.50	4.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	Various used crates	2.35	2.25	2.35	3.25	3.00	3.50
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	12.00	11.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	13.50
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag ctn.	4.75	4.85	5.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Cauliflower	California	Carton 12's	4.50	5.25	7.50	7.25	8.50	6.75
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	5.50	7.75	7.50	9.00	13.00	12.00
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz., ctn.	4.25	4.50	3.50	9.50	7.75	6.75
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. basket	3.35	3.50	5.00	4.00	---	---
Tomatoes	Ohio	80 lb. bskt., med.	3.50	2.85	3.10	4.00	4.88	5.50
Chicago:								
Broccoli	California	14's crt. & ctn.	4.35	4.40	4.35	5.50	5.50	5.25
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	Various used crates	3.15	2.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	4.00
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	11.50
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag, ctn.	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.50	6.50	7.00
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns, 12's	4.85	5.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.50
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	5.85	7.25	7.25	8.50	9.50	7.75
Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	---	6.00	6.25	---	8.50	8.50
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. basket	9.50	7.50	6.00	---	---	6.00
Honeydews	California	2/3-flat crt. 5-8's	4.75	5.00	5.00	---	4.00	3.75
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	4.00	3.40	3.40	9.50	6.50	6.25
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. basket	---	3.75	3.00	3.25	---	4.75
Tomatoes	Illinois	10-lb. bskt., med-lge.	2.65	2.00	2.00	---	4.25	4.25
Shipping point:								
Onions, medium-maximum	Texas	50 lb. sack Grano med. ...	2.45	3.41	4.25	7.00	3.85	3.05
Onions, medium-maximum	California	50 lb. sack	2.45	2.58	---	7.50	4.10	---
Watermelons	Florida	25 lb. av. and larger per cwt.	5.75	2.00	---	5.04	3.62	3.79

Table 11.—Fresh vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per unit, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1972 and 1973

Commodity, month and retail unit	Retail price	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return (Fob shipping point price) ^{1, 2}	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail value	Absolute	Percentage of retail value
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Carrots (lb.)					
May 1973	22.3	13.7	61	8.6	39
April 1973	22.3	13.7	61	8.6	39
May 1972	23.2	12.4	53	10.8	47
Celery (lb.)					
May 1973	25.5	16.2	64	9.3	36
April 1973	22.8	17.6	77	5.2	23
May 1972	24.0	17.0	71	7.0	29
Corn, sweet (doz. ears)					
May 1973	186.9	127.4	68	59.5	32
April 1973	199.6	126.5	63	73.1	37
May 1972	180.6	112.0	62	68.6	38
Cucumbers (lb.)					
May 1973	31.3	19.5	62	11.8	38
April 1973	36.5	20.0	55	16.5	45
May 1972	28.5	19.1	67	9.4	33
Lettuce (head)					
May 1973	50.6	30.7	61	19.9	39
April 1973	49.0	28.6	58	20.4	42
May 1972	32.5	26.1	80	6.4	20
Onions, dry yellow (lb.)					
May 1973	38.3	16.6	43	21.7	57
April 1973	36.7	15.6	42	21.1	58
May 1972	15.1	10.3	68	4.8	32
Peppers, green (lb.)					
May 1973	61.1	30.3	50	30.8	50
April 1973	64.3	17.2	27	47.1	73
May 1972	71.1	13.2	19	57.9	81
Tomatoes, vine-ripe (lb.)					
May 1973	57.0	24.7	43	32.3	57
April 1973	58.7	33.7	57	25.0	43
May 1972	59.9	33.1	55	26.8	45

¹ For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. ² Production areas Carrots-California, Corn-Florida, Lettuce-California, Onions-Texas, Peppers-Florida, Tomatoes-Florida.

Table 12.—Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, Stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
<i>Million cases 24/303's</i>						
Asparagus						
1969-70	1.7	6.8	8.5	¹ 3.3	² 5.2	6.8
1970-71	1.7	6.0	7.7	¹ 3.0	² 4.7	6.8
1971-72 .....	.9	5.5	6.4	¹ 2.1	² 4.3	5.5
1972-73 .....	.9	5.9	6.7	2.8	4.0	5.3
Beans, lima						
1969-70	1.3	3.6	4.9	³ 2.9	² 1.3	3.6
1970-71	1.3	2.8	4.1	³ 2.9	² .7	3.4
1971-72 .....	.7	3.1	3.8	³ 2.6	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73 .....	.7	2.1	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1969-70	13.4	47.3	60.7	49.9	10.7	49.9
1970-71	10.7	47.6	58.3	50.4	8.0	50.4
1971-72	8.0	50.0	58.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	5.9	47.6	53.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beets						
1969-70	4.7	11.3	16.0	11.7	4.3	11.7
1970-71	4.3	11.3	15.6	12.1	3.5	12.1
1971-72	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	2.2	9.4	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carrots						
1969-70	2.5	5.5	8.0	5.5	2.4	5.5
1970-71	2.4	5.4	7.8	5.4	2.4	5.4
1971-72	2.4	5.3	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	1.9	5.0	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1969-70	10.3	49.4	59.7	47.9	11.8	50.4
1970-71	9.3	47.0	56.3	46.9	9.4	49.3
1971-72	7.0	53.8	60.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73	6.7	53.0	59.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1969-70	8.3	32.1	40.4	⁴ 34.1	⁵ 6.3	34.1
1970-71	6.3	28.7	35.0	⁴ 30.7	⁵ 4.3	30.7
1971-72	4.3	33.2	37.5	⁴ 32.6	⁵ 4.9	32.6
1972-73	4.9	33.1	38.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Shipments to August 1. ² August 1. ³ Shipments to May 1. ⁴ Shipments to June 1. ⁵ June 1. n.a. - not available.
National Canners Association.

Table 13.—Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1971 and 1972, and cold storage holding, July 1, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1971	1972	July 1 1971	July 1 1972	July 1 1973 ¹
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Asparagus	30	34	21	33	31
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	41	53	19	11	13
Baby	74	93	34	20	16
Total	115	146	53	31	29
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	128	151	35	29	37
French cut	75	84	17	20	26
Wax	7	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	210	241	52	49	63
Broccoli	190	234	69	91	59
Brussels sprouts	49	56	11	16	19
Carrots	144	166	61	37	41
Cauliflower	68	94	10	11	10
Corn, cut	227	274	63	36	42
Corn-on-cob	107	133	8	10	25
Mixed vegetables	(³)	(³)	32	28	21
Onions	76	111	(³)	(³)	10
Peas	348	340	171	139	109
Peas and carrots	(³)	(³)	14	12	8
Pumpkin and squash	28	30	(³)	(³)	(³)
Rhubarb	11	12	(³)	(³)	(³)
Spinach	157	160	87	89	101
Kale	7	6	(³)	(³)	(³)
Okra	32	28	(³)	15	4
Peas, blackeye	33	38	(³)	6	5
Turnip greens	20	19	(³)	(³)	(³)
Miscellaneous vegetables ..	157	159	195	205	155
 Total	 2,009	 2,281	 847	 808	 732
French fried potatoes	2,219	2,346	594	585	445
Other frozen potatoes	346	355	86	96	78
Total frozen potatoes	2,565	2,701	680	681	523
 Grand total	 4,574	 4,982	 1,527	 1,489	 1,255

¹ Preliminary. ² Considered as repacks and not included in total. ³ Included in miscellaneous vegetables. n.a. - not available.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 14.—Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage, annual 1971, 1972 and indicated 1973

Crop	Planted acreage			
	1971	1972	Indicated 1973	1973 as percentage of 1972
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
For freezing:				
Green lima beans	46	50	54	108
Snap beans	60	67	80	119
Sweet corn	104	120	129	108
Green peas	136	137	150	109
For canning:				
Green lima beans	28	28	30	107
Snap beans	191	211	241	114
Sweet corn	340	350	353	101
Green peas	274	268	276	103

¹ 1973 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary.

Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, U.S. No. 1 indicated periods 1972 and 1973

Item	State	Week ended					
		1972			1973		
		May 13	June 17	July 15	May 12	June 16	July 14
<i>Dollars per 100 lb. sack</i>							
F.o.b. shipping points							
Kern County							
Long Whites	California	3.00	3.30	5.50	6.50	8.45	8.42
Hi Plains-Panhandle Dist.							
Round Reds	Texas	---	---	5.50	---	---	10.00
Eastern points							
Round Reds	Alabama	3.00	---	6.00	---	---	9.38
Round Whites,	Virginia	---	---	3.85	---	---	9.20
<i>Tuesday nearest mid-month</i>							
		1972			1973		
		May 16	June 13	July 11	May 15	June 12	July 10
<i>Dollars per 50 lb. sack</i>							
Terminal markets							
New York							
Long Whites	California	3.00	3.35	4.00	---	5.85	6.35
Katahdin, 2" min.	Maine	1.75	1.90	2.60	4.15	5.75	---
<i>Dollars per 100 lb. sack</i>							
Chicago							
Long Whites	California	6.00	6.15	8.00	10.00	11.25	11.75

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 16.—Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stocks of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1972 and 1973

Item	State	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1972			1973		
		May 16	June 13	July 11	May 15	June 12	July 10
		Dollars per 50 lb. container					
Terminal markets New York Porto Rico	North Carolina	7.25	9.00	---	10.50	12.50	---
Chicago Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	7.75	---	---	---	---	---

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Markets News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 17.—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973¹

Group State and classes	Acreage			Production ²		
	Harvested		For harvest 1973	1971	1972	Indicated 1973
	1971	1972				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Michigan	570	615	600	5,643	7,319	---
New York	62	36	38	794	306	---
Northwest ³	308	372	359	5,356	6,200	---
Southwest ⁴	228	205	219	1,982	1,730	---
California:						
Large lima	25	26	29	398	471	---
Baby lima	22	18	23	400	317	---
Other	101	113	116	1,343	1,672	---
Total California	148	157	168	2,141	2,460	---
United States	1,316	1,385	1,384	15,916	18,015	

¹ Includes beans grown for seed. ² Cleaned basis. ³ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North Dakota. ⁴ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.—Peas, dry field: Acreage, planted and harvested, annual 1971, 1972, and acreage for harvest 1973

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	For harvest 1973
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>
Minnesota	8	9	8	7	6	4
North Dakota	4	6	---	3	1.2	---
Idaho	79	52	50	78	50	48
Washington	116	77	85	109	74	81
Oregon	6.7	4	3.5	5.7	3.9	3.4
United States	213.7	148.0	146.5	202.7	135.1	136.4

¹ Excludes peas grown for seed.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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Zip Code Correlation
Requester 12/13/73